Mr John Wilkins

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[Numb. IX.] THE [September 15, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, September 15, 1787. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* John Scull and John Boyd, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, in the town of Waſhington, on Monday the ſeventeenth inſtant,

Four tracts of Land,

One of which is ſituated on Thorn's run, adjoining lands of Joſhua Muck and others: three tracts on Rarden's run, adjoining lands of Robert Greenlee and others. Containing in all twelve hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, which was ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Ward, and to be ſold by

JAMES MARSHEL, Sheriff.

Sept. 4, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the friendſhip of thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour his intereſt as a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the laſt annual election for Weſtmoreland county; and to ſignify his intention of offering himſelf again at the expiration of the preſent ſheriff's three years: in order to which, he would be deſirous that his name might be upon the return with him, at the enſuing and ſucceeding annual elections, until that time.

JOHN CUMMINS.

Auguſt 28, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn oppoſite to John Lukens, eſq. ſurveyor general, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh-ſtreet, at the

Sign of the White Horſe,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1787.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land-office may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Juſt Opened for SALE by

DAVID KENNEDY,

At Mr. John Ormſby's in Pittſburgh, the following GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Country Produce, or Ginſang.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths
Coarſe ditto
Half thicks
Marſeilles quilting
Chintzes and calicoes
Moreens and durants
Striped and plain crapes
Iriſh linen
Sattins and modes
Plain and ſpotted lawns
Gauze, Cambicks
Corduroys, velvets and pluſh
Mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe
Mens and womens gloves and mitts
Ribbons of different kinds
Sewing ſilk
Fine and coarſe threads
Ridding and ſmall combs
Cups and ſaucers
Tumblers, & other glaſſes
Knives and forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Buttons of various kinds
Snuffers
An aſſortment of ſadlery ware
Carpenters tools
Bar iron
Fine and coarſe ſalt

With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. A good ſaddle horſe to be ſold. Enquire as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Bird, late deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers or William Jamiſon, at Ligonier; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

BENJAMIN BIRD, }
ISAAC THOMPSON,} Executors.

Fort Littleton, Bedford county,
Auguſt 29, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had;

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.
New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.
The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.
A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.
Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.
Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.
Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

OBSERVATIONS upon the Address of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the Inhabitants of the Western Country. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THE Pittſburgh Academy being chartered, but not endowed, affords another charge againſt Findley; this is perfectly in character; Mr. Brackenridge, whoſe malice and ingratitude are only exceeded by his falſhood, in this place, and indeed generally through his whole addreſs, makes the higheſt charges againſt me upon thoſe very occaſions where I complied with his wiſhes, and ſupported his deſigns with the greateſt exertion: it is true he endeavoured to procure a part of the reſerved tract for the uſe of the academy; but it is as true he loſt it by his obſtinacy in taking the wrong method to obtain it. He and I early converſed about it, I told him that I would do all in my power to obtain it, and adviſed him to put it in the bill; he ſaid he would not put it in the bill until the third reading; I ſuggeſted the danger of loſing it by this method, but he prevented my further advice, by telling me to leave that to him, he would undertake to carry it through, only requeſted me to keep the deſign ſecret, and leave to him; I too complaiſantly followed the line of conduct which he marked out; I kept the deſign ſecret until within about two days of the third reading, I mentioned it to one or two members, told the deſign, and endeavored to apologize for the diſorderlineſs of the manner, but to little purpoſe; however, when the bill was called up the motion was made, and oppoſed not only by the city, but country members. He ſays he counted on the aſſiſtance of Findley; but that Findley did not ſupport it with any obſervations; now I was up as often as the order of the houſe permits, is it probable that I roſe and argued twice without making obſervations? I will aſſiſt his recollection with ſome of the obſervations which I yet remember, and which I remember the better becauſe of the ſevere, though ſenſible reply I received from a city member: the laſt time I roſe, after acknowledging and excuſing the ill timing of the attempt, I obſerved, that granting a charter without a fund was of no real uſe, that the reſerved tract would prove of little value to the ſtate let it be diſpoſed of in what manner we would, but if it was in whole, or part put into the hands of truſtees for the uſe of the academy, it might be ſoon improved in out-lots, and rented or ſold from time to time to ſuch advantage as would produce conſiderable ſupport to the inſtitution; to which I was anſwered, that granting the charter ſimply, not being of a public nature, nor giving any public property, the publiſhing it for conſideration was of little importance, but a grant of public property was the very thing that ought to be publiſhed, that it was idle to talk of the ſmallneſs of the value, the danger lay in the precedent, the value did not alter the principle; if we might put our hand into the ſtate treaſury this year, and give out of it fifty pounds upon the laſt reading of a bill, another aſſembly, in copying after us, might give out fifty thouſand; at this rate ſuch charters might be brought forward without end, for they are never refuſed, and at the laſt reading the houſe might be ſurpriſed into very improper grants; to ſuch reaſoning as this, and ſome ſeverity upon me for ſupporting ſuch an attempt contrary to my cuſtom, I had to ſubmit, and the queſtion, as might have been expected, was loſt; he ſays ſuch as uſually riſe and ſet with me were againſt it, if almoſt the whole houſe, except a few weſtern members, uſually riſe and ſit with me, he is right, if not, he as uſual reports an untruth, and ſuch an untruth as proves nothing except his own meanneſs of ſoul: the truth is, few or none, except a few weſtern members did vote with us, but he ſays it did not ſtrike him to attend to ſee how I voted; ſtill he would have me ſuppoſed to be ſuch a pitiable creature as himſelf, viz. to be capable of arguing one way and voting another on the ſame queſtion; he both heard and ſaw that I was the only member who aſſiſted him on the floor, either in excuſing his miſtaken conduct (though I knew it to be wilful) or in endeavoring to accompliſh the grant which I thought in itſelf proper; thus I, and I alone, ſtood by him on this and ſome other occaſions, and thus I am rewarded.

But when he hath concluded, he hath not done, a poſtſcript ſtarts me again, his keen penetration hath by every feature of the piece found me to be the author of a publication under the ſignature of the Real Farmer, it was few pieces of mine he ever ſaw, yet he knows this well to be mine, I will inform him that he never had ſeen any piece of mine, in any reſpect, I think, as well wrote to judge it by, or compare it with; but Mr. Brackenridge is like the people who are affrighted with the apparition of ghoſts; turn which way they will the ghoſt is ſtill before them, it is here, it is there, the terrified eye can find no reſt, or the horrid wight is ſtill in view: ſo, let Mr. Brackenridge turn to what quarter he will, let him introduce any ſubject, whether good or bad, whether of general or local importance, Findley, that frightful, terrible Findley is ſtill in his way; but he calls upon me to diſavow this publication, and ſets me the example by ſolemnly diſavowing the Conemaugh Farmer; I have peruſed the Real Farmer with the more attention than I read the piece wherein I was charged with it, before I received the Gazettee wherein it was contained, I find it doth not name him in it, but he finds himſelf and me in it by the ſame rule, viz. by real or ſuppoſed likeneſs. I would inform Mr. Brackenridge that I never did deny a publication in my life, nor never will, unleſs I find reaſons of greater importance than his invitation or example, beſides the examples would not be upon a level, for I would be believed if I would either deny or avow it; hath he left himſelf ground to ſay or think ſo too: I am againſt all denying except for important reaſons, becauſe, if all men, who are not authors, would be mean enough to

I ſay, it would lead to a diſcovery of the true author improperly; no doubt he may by proper enquiry find the author of the Real Farmer, but one thing I will ſay reſpecting it, viz. that it contains from beginning to end, no matter of fact but what I, or any other member of the houſe might and could ſupport: this is juſt a contrary character to what he gave of it.

The piece ſigned No Carrier, comes in like the corps de reſerve; it is a poor thing, and I will let it paſs without even aſking the author's name.

I hoped I had done, and rejoiced: this ſeaſon of the year affords me an abundance of uſeful and comfortable employ, and it was not without reluctance that I have had to ſpend ſome of the appointed weeks of harveſt in diſcovering falſhood and detecting deceit. The drudgery was aggravated by the multitude of the rubbiſh, however I have endeavored to ſelect and animadvert upon ſo much of the addreſs, as I apprehend will render addreſſes from Mr. Brackenridge in future very harmleſs things; but though he hath concluded the addreſs, he hath not diſmiſſed me, on whoſe account I believe it was written; and leaſt I ſhould be charged with giving up my job, however diſagreeable, before it be done, I ſhall keep his company a little further.

In Mr. Brackenridge's publication in the Gazette, No. 48, which appears deſigned to expoſe the Revd. Samuel Barr, he introduces Findley again, and as he had parted company for ſome time, he compliments him upon the meeting with rather a larger quantity of falſhoods than was uſual at one time. About the middle of this piece he ſays he was informed by Mr. James Barr, that the agreement and repreſentation to the houſe was in my hands; that a ſhort time before the cloſe of the ſeſſion Findley preſented him with the agreement and remonſtrance; that he told Findley that he would not preſent that paper, and that if he (Findley) did, he, Mr. Brackenridge, would conſider it as an additional inſult to thoſe he had already received from him; that there was another ſeſſion in which the buſineſs could be done, &c. There is one thing in this account that I admire, and give Mr. Brackenridge due credit for, and that is, his ingenuity in putting ſo many untruths in ſo little compaſs. But in order to enable people to judge for themſelves, I ſhall give a counter ſtate of this affair; the firſt day I arrived at the houſe, in the ſecond ſeſſion, I gave Mr. Brackenridge a number of letters, but had no converſation, the ſecond day, I preſume, he converſed with me upon ſome ſubjects, and I informed him of the papers I had from the committee of the congregation of Pittſburgh, and particularly of the agreement or inſtructions, and told him that theſe inſtructions, though equally addreſſed to the members of Weſtmoreland county, yet, by information contained in a letter from the Revd. Mr. Barr, in name of the committee, I was directed to deliver it to him; that theſe inſtructions were at my lodgings, and ſhould be delivered to him on demand, he replied it was well, and a few days after he aſked me to bring the papers, I ſaid I would, but the next morning I forgot them, however I aſked him if the neglect for that day was material, that if it was, I would go for them immediately, he ſaid it was not, and I believe I brought them next morning, and after having gone nearly to him (recollecting myſelf) I fortunately went and aſked Mr. Barr to go along with me, we both went, and I gave him the inſtructions, and repeated concerning them nearly what I have mentioned above; he received them from me, and ſaid he would have the lots taken according to the inſtructions and the bill brought forward; he then aſked me if there was not a petition along, I told him there was, but that it would not be neceſſary if he agreed with the inſtructions without it, he however aſked for it, I gave it to him with ſome heſitation and reluctance; he glanced over it very ſlightly, and for ſo ſhort a time that I did not believe he read it, for I was looking attentively at him; he however inſtantly returned it to me, and bid me give it in myſelf, I told him I would if neceſſary, but that if he called up the bill and had the word Preſbyterian inſerted, which he had procured to be ſtruck out laſt ſeſſion, it would not be neceſſary; I aſked him pointed, and with deſign, if he would call up the bill and he expreſſly ſaid he would; the whole of this paſſed early in the ſeſſion; the delivery of the papers was about the end of the firſt week of the ſeſſion: to aſſiſt his memory again, I would inform him, that it was before ſeveral bills were originated at all which went thro' the courſes of legiſlation, and were enacted before the houſe roſe, and particularly before the arrearage buſineſs came before the houſe again, upon which he and I had ſome altercation, and before the day that his fears came upon him. when he, in a moſt whining manner, complained to the houſe of his apprehenſions of perſonal chaſtiſement when he returned to Weſtmoreland county, and when, to quiet his fears, I became ſecurity for the ſafety of his perſon at his return. With reſpect to the petition, Mr. Brackenridge's name was ſo wrote in it, that it might be daſhed out, and the ſenſe remain entire. I was inſtructed to ſtrike it out if I thought proper, I had reſolved to do it, but had not actually done it, which was the reaſon I heſitated in giving it to him. I was not only watchful to remember a true ſtate of this buſineſs, but had Mr. Barr to witneſs the moſt important part of it; I requeſt Mr. Brackenridge to call upon our common colleague, Mr. Barr, for his teſtimony reſpecting this tranſaction, I would have called upon him myſelf, but as Mr. Brackenridge aſſirms, and is the firſt relater, it is his right to produce teſtimony; the evidence can be got, and I inſiſt that he ſhould be publicly called upon. But I ſhall take a more critical view of this buſineſs; he ſays he was informed by Mr. Barr, here my information to him is concealed, this is deceitful, and in this reſpect operates much the ſame as an untruth: he ſays, again, a ſhort time before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, Findley preſented me &c. Before I went to Pittſburgh he had avered it to be about two days before the cloſe of the ſeſſion; this is an untruth of conſiderable importance betwixt him and I; he ſays he told Findley that he would not preſent that paper, now the truth is, I objected, conditionally, to the preſenting it at all, and he propoſed to preſent it, here is another untruth; he ſays he told me that if I would preſent it, he would conſider it as an additional inſult to thoſe he had already received from me, here is a threefold untruth, for he did not diſſuade me from preſenting, but in an agreeable manner told me to preſent it myſelf; he neither ſaid he would conſider it as an inſult, nor that I had ever inſulted him; he adds, that there was another ſeſſion in which it might be done, this is alſo an untruth, for he abſolutely ſaid he would have it called up and enacted in that ſeſſion, he not only ſaid ſo then, but afterwards, when on the account of ſome freſh inconſiſtencies in his conduct, he ſeemed aſhamed to converſe with me, or come in my way; I requeſted Mr. Barr to ſpeak to him about calling up the bill, Mr. Barr informed me from him that he would do it. I looked for it daily to be done until two days before the riſing of the ſeſſion, when, after conſulting Mr. Barr, I went and aſked him myſelf; he then threw off the maſk, and ſaid he would not, but that I might if I pleaſed: had he been willing, it might even then have been done, but it was too late to take it up as a matter of diſpute. Behold what a cluſter of untruths, which appear to be told from a mere love of falſhood, having no other motive of importance.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, May 13.

YESTERDAY one hundred men of the free corps of this place ſet out for Utrecht, burning with zeal, and determined, if occaſion ſhould offer, to act with heroiſm equal to that diſplayed by their brethren of the above city. We find the detachment of the free corps of Rotterdam, Leyden, Amſterdam, Haerlem, &c. are compoſed of a number of men fully ſufficient to make the inſtruments of deſpotiſm repent their temerity.

The prince of Orange has written to the States General, informing them, that at the requiſition of the ſtates of Utrecht, that is to ſay thoſe of Amersfort, he has diſpatched patents to the regiment of the hereditary prince, and to two ſquadrons of that of Thuyl, authoriſing them immediately to march into the above province, in oppoſition to the armed free corps. This letter is conſidered as an inſtance of prudent advice to the ſix provinces which have not agreed to the ſuſpenſion of the captain general.

May 14. Laſt night an expreſs arrived here from General Ruſſel, and one of the adjutant generals to that commander. We learn, that all the officers of the regiment of Pallardy, in garriſon at Woerden, except four or five, have refuſed to conform to the orders of the province, and have in conſequence been ſuſpended. This conduct of the officers of the above regiment had ſuch an effect upon the minds of great part of the ſoldiers, that the majority of them mutinied and joined in the uſual exclammation of Oranje Boven. But by the care of the magiſtracy this momentary tumult was appeaſed. This day the ſtates filled up the vacancies occaſioned by military diſobedience ſo that the regiments will be immediately again complete.

From the ſame place we learn, that moſt of the 3d battalion of Grenier Walloons, commanded by M. de Citters, have alſo refuſed obedience, and it is intended that they ſhould be replaced by volunteers.

UTRECHT, May 16.

The day before yeſterday a party of huſſars, and about 40 or 45 of the chaſſeurs of Salm, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with a detachment of cavalry from the regiment of Thuyl, when victory declared in favor of the defenders of their country. The enemy fled, a ter loſing ſeven or eight men, of whom two being de and one mortally wounded, were brought to this c ty with 16 priſoners. A huſſar had his horſe kill under him, but the ſoldier who performed this e ploit paid dear for his victory; for the diſmount huſſar attacked him ſword in hand, and having b him from his horſe, mounted the animal, and joi his comrades in continuing the battle.

On the 15th at 5 o'clock in the morning, 20 huſſ and 20 jagers went out under the comte de Wi ſtein, a relation to the Rhyngrave, and on the ro to Zeiſt met a party of the regiment of Thuyl, wh a ſkirmiſh enſued, which terminated in favor of th huſſars. However, as the comte perceived a larg detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back t town, he thought proper to retire to an advantag ous poſt, where he waited for the enemy, and in ſecond action killed ſeveral, and ſent ſome priſone home.

We learn that the council of ſtate have reſolved t commence a criminal proſecution againſt general V Ryſſel, commander of the line on the frontiers o Holland.

May 17. The firmneſs of the province of Holl begins to produce ſome effect upon the aſſembly o the ſtates general. We are aſſured that letters ha been, or at leaſt will be written to the ſtates of A mersfort, urging them not to carry matters to fu ther extremity, ſince the conſequence of purſuing their preſent meaſures will inevitably be a dreadfu effuſion of human blood, without the probability o producing any real good.

We are informed from Guelderland, that th ſtates of that province, ſo far from adopting meaſ more humane and moderate than hitherto, perſev in their ſcheme of violence and animoſity, ſo th there is no hope that a civil war can be avoided, b an inviterate contention with that tyrannical aſſe bly, whoſe principles and ſentiments are in direct poſition to republican moderation.

AUSBURGH, (Germany) April 2

The Moravian troops, to the amount of 80,000 men, have received orders to advance immediately towards the frontiers; in conſequence France has ſent an expreſs to declare, that in caſe Ruſſia perſiſts in her views of aggrandiſement, to the prejudice of the Porte; and that if a rupture ſhould enſue, his Chriſtian majeſty would certainly interpoſe with all his power.

DUBLIN, May 31.

We hear that a labourer raiſing ſand at a place called Sleeverdah, in the county of Wexford, ſtruck againſt a hard ſubſtance, which being diſengaged from the ſurrounding earth, was found to be an iron veſſel, containing two quarts, the mouth was covered with a thin plate of tin or iron ſoldered quite round the edges. On opening the veſſel a number of Jacobuſſes, worth twenty-five or twenty-ſix ſhillings each appeared carefully wrapped up in ſhamois leather, a crucifix marked T. D. a large old faſhioned gold ring, with a red ſtone in the form of a ſeal. The man was honeſt enough to bring the whole to his maſter, who generouſly rewarded him with---*half a guinea!*

A few days ſince a letter was received at the general poſt office, London, by one of the weſtern mails, with the following whimſical ſuperſcription:

For
Thomas Moore
At tha Blackamoore
The ſixth door
From number four,
Near Tower hill
He lives there ſtill,
Where belles and beaux
Buy left old clothes
Pray ſee this truly done
As if it were your own
At London's famous town.

LONDON, May 11.

The emperor of Morocco ſome time ſince ſent to the Pacha of Tangier, a letter, which he ordered to be communicated to the different conſuls.

The following is the tenor of it:

" I ordered my ſervant Alcays Mahomet Ben Abdelmelick, to aſſemble all the conſuls in Tangier, and ſay unto them: That, owing to the number of my ſeamen who annually periſh, I deſire thoſe who are my friends, to lend me a ſufficient number of Pilots and ſeamen to inſtruct my ſailors in the art of navigation, particularly in the Atlantic and Mediterranean ſeas, ten to each veſſel, who ſhall have command of th ſame, with the accuſtomed pay and allowances, an the ſoldiers and ſailors ſhall be under their orders. Th conſuls are deſired to pay a proper regard to this re queſt, that my ſhips may alſo find their way to the and Weſt Indies.

All the conſuls have replied to this letter, that they will tranſmit a copy of, it to their reſpective ſovereigns, with all poſſible ſpeed: and his Mooriſh majeſty is ſo impreſſed with the idea of his requeſt being granted, that he has told the Engliſh conſul, he will next year have a fleet in the American ſeas.

Several counterfeit Britiſh Mediterranean paſſes have of late been detected in the poſſeſſion of the maſters of American veſſels. A gentleman lately from Boſton, aſſures us, two ingravers in this city, live openly by that traffic.

Thoſe who with ſuch eagerneſs drove forward the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings, have on their ſide precedents from all hiſtories, ancient as well as modern; the behaviour of the Atheniens to Alcibiades and to Conon is ſufficiently recorded. The Romans too were by no means wanting in ingratitude to thoſe who had ſaved them from ruin. Numbers of examples, beſides thoſe of the greateſt of the Scipios, and (in latter times) of Beliſarius and Narſes, prove what is here advanced. France, in her turn, has perſecuted her Bourbon and her Chattelons. Spain caſt her Columbus into an odious priſon. Ruſſia, not to mention the long impriſonment of the great Munich, has generally diſpatched her moſt ſucceſsful generals on long viſits to Siberia. And in Germany, the victorious Walſtein fell by order of his imperial maſter. Great-Britain, except her treatment of the duke of Marlborough, has perhaps leſs to reproach herſelf with on this ſcore than moſt other European nations. Zealous, however, ſays a correſpondent, as I feel myſelf for the precedents of my dear country in every new accompliſhment, I cannot help exulting at the thought of our bidding now fair to win the prize of ingratitude. This triumph will, I think, be juſtly our due: ſhould it prove true, as has been aſſerted, that the ſame year which produced the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, will alſo gratify the public with a criminal proſecution of Sir George Auguſtus Elliot.

American Occurrences.

RICHMOND, July 19.

Sunday night laſt, ſome perſon or perſons yet unknown, ſet fire to the new priſon, at Kent court houſe, after which they proceeded to the clerk's office, (about two miles diſtant from the priſon) and ſet fire to that alſo, which contained all the papers, records, &c. belonging to the county, and burnt both to the ground.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 5.

A very bold attempt has been made in England to counterfeit the preſent paper emiſſions of the United States, particularly thoſe of North and South Carolina. The principal in this forgery is one Muir, who was apprehended at Portſmouth, and a bill has been found againſt him by the grand jury. The government, and the magiſtrates both in London and Portſmouth have conducted themſelves on this occaſion with great propriety.

Pittſburgh, September 15.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Tueſday laſt, from a tour through the Indian country, we are informed, that the ſmall pox is raging in a very great degree amongſt the Indians; that many of them have died, and a number more not expected to recover.---This malady will prove more deſtructive to them than a war, and no doubt tend to make them more deſirous for peace than their conduct for ſome time paſt has teſtified.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, July 12, 1787.

Reſolved, That all officers in the line of the late army, who may be entitled to penſions, in purſuance of the acts of Congreſs in that behalf made, ſhall, previous to the receipt of ſuch penſion, depoſit with the proper officer appointed to diſcharge the ſame in the ſtate in which they reſide, a certificate from the commiſſioner of army accounts, purporting that no balance is due from the claimant to the United States.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The late ordinance of Congreſs for the government of the territory of the United States, north-weſt of the river Ohio, ſays a correſpondent, is a meaſure, that will not only fix that vaſt extent of country on a permanent baſis, with regard to the due adminiſtration of juſtice, but will alſo render it reſpectable in the eyes of the neighbouring ſtates. They may now with propriety embrace Kentucky as a ſiſter, and not look upon her any longer as an alien.

The inquiſitive curioſity of New-England men has long been proverbial. At this time every traveller is interrupted in his route, with a tedious ſtring of enquiries about Shays and his party. A gentleman who had run the gauntlet through the eaſtern ſtates, left this miraculous ſtory behind him. "The day before I ſet off upon my journey, Shays and general L. had met in Vermont. The general at one blow, cut off Shays's right arm, and Shays, ſeizing it by the wriſt with his left hand, killed an aid-de-camp with the bleeding ſtump, upon the ſpot. At this moment a light horſe man coming up, ſtruck off Shays's head; but the rebel, not at all diſmayed at this accident, took his head between his teeth, and ſwimming acroſs a neighbouring river, made his eſcape."

ON TRADE.

IF Trade was not the cauſe of long, deſtructive, and inevitable wars, occaſioned by the jealouſy of ſtate, we ſhould have reaſon to deem it a bleſſing; it would then be an univerſal benefit.

It is this ſupplies man with the enjoyments for which he longs. This we cannot well condemn, when we reflect he has a heart that requires ſenſation, an imagination that outruns enjoyment, a ſoul that knows how to ſet a value on the blending of luxuries, and is acquainted with their worth.

All nature's productions, in fact, belong to man; pleaſure is his eſſence; no being has been better formed to receive multiplied and delicate ſenſations: he is not formed for ſelf denial, which makes him moroſe and unſociable; he is more tender, more humane, more chearful, when he enjoys a more agreeable exiſtence.

Man bids defiance to dangers, fatigue and death, only to repoſe for an inſtant in the arms of luxury; ſhe ſympathiſes with his exiſtence too ſtrongly to ſuffer him ever to be detached from it: his faculties ſcarcely ſet any bounds to his enjoyments; it would be inhuman then to prohibit him the fruits the ſun has ripened in all quarters of the globe.

But, when the philoſopher ſees numberleſs evils which precede thoſe ſhort lived enjoyments, the immenſe price they coſt, as they are purchaſed by the effuſion of human blood, with the motives of diſcord which ſubſiſt, and are always encreaſing, then he would wiſh to prevent communication with foreign climes, the ſource of ſo many ſanguinary diſputes; he would wiſh to bring man to look upon thoſe riches as envenomed fruits; he would think he made an addition to his happineſs, in ſnatching him from wants, however delightful to the ſenſes, which may be ranked among the factious ones, as he was not unhappy before he knew them, and will not be more ſo in loſing ſight of them.

It has been a matter of diſcuſſion whether trade would receive honor or not. Encouragement and protection are neceſſary to it: but honors ſhould be preſerved for more diſtinguiſhed profeſſions. Glory for artiſts and profit for merchants. The trader muſt be paid for his trouble, rewarded for his labours, eſteemed when he is eſteemable; but honor is not his patrimony.

This kind of glory which forms a ſupplement, is made to reward the warrior, the magiſtrate, the writer, the inventing artiſt, becauſe their ſalaries are bounded, and if we were to grant glory to the merchant, who is already favoured with the gifts of fortune, the others would not have any incentive for the diſintereſted efforts they have occaſion for in the tempeſtuous career they experience.

The Printers requeſt thoſe indebted to them for the Gazette to make immediate payment, more particularly thoſe who have not paid any part of their ſubſcription ſince the commencement, as one year is now elapſed. Produce is taken in payment.

THE WORLD.

THE world's a Printing houſe, our words are thoughts---
Our deeds are characters of ſeveral ſizes,
Each ſoul's a compoſitor, of whoſe faults
The levites are correctors; heav'n reviſes;
Death is the common preſs; from whence being driv'n,
We're gather'd ſheet by ſheet, and ſent to Heav'n.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the truſtees of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction on the 10th day of October next, on the premiſes, one certain Tract of Land known by the name of Fort Hann, the property of James Hamilton, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the debt and damages accrued thereon. To be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

September 8, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, at Greenſburgh, the 12th day of October next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract ſituate on the Monongahela river, in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of Richard Antis, John Ferry and others. Taken as the property of Conrad Winemillar.

One tract ſituate in Pitt townſhip, adjoining lands of William Elliott, John Ferry and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceaſed.

One tract ſituate in Salem townſhip, adjoining lands of James Dorrough and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Dorrough.

Two hundred acres of land ſituate in Roſtrover townſhip, adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Becket, Joſeph Hill and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Linn.

Two hundred acres of land ſituate in Roſtrover townſhip, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Michael Huffnagle, eſquire, the heirs of Michael Springer and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Linn, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

September 14, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that the above tract of land, advertiſed for ſale by the ſheriff, as the property of Conrad Winemillar, is that which he now lives on, for which he has the moſt indiſputable title.

The public may be eaſily convinced that no title can be procured equal to that which is veſted in him, as may appear from the title itſelf, and the circumſtances relative thereto, viz.

1ſt. A full complete chain of conveyances from ſaid Winemillar to him. 2dly, A purchaſe of the oldeſt judgment and execution levied on ſaid land. 3dly, The agents for the ſtate ſubmitted to the judgment that I bought and ſaid they knew where to recover their money. All which will appear more fully in the judgment of the board of property, which is hereto ſubjoined.

At a meeting of the Board of Property, held at the Surveyor-General's Houſe, the ſeventh day of May, 1787.

The hon. Charles Biddle, Eſq. vice Preſident.
The hon. William Brown.
Mr. Lukens, Surveyor General.
Mr. Kennedy, Sec. Land Office.
Mr. Johnſton, Receiver General.

Edward Ward)
v)On Caveat.
Æneas M'Calliſter)

IT appearing to the board that the only legal title to the land in queſtion is veſted in M'Calliſter, by virtue of his warrant, dated 27th June, 1786, and by divers conveyances, and other proofs, he hath as good an equitable claim thereto as that ſet up by Ward and conſidering that M'Calliſter hath paid the ſum of one hundred pounds to Ward for his equitable right, which was only a judgment of court obtained againſt a certain Conrad Winemillar, the original improver of ſaid land, for the ſum of £.87 5 8, including coſts, which judgment without a ſale by the ſheriff, can by no means alter the title. The board, therefore, are clearly of opinion, that the caveat be diſmiſſed, and patent of confirmation iſſue to M'Calliſter. (Signed)

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office.

[L. S.] A True copy of the original remaining in the Surveyor General's Office. Certified this 10th day of May, 1787.

JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

Any perſon or perſons purchaſing under ſuch circumſtances, muſt expect to purchaſe a law ſuit without the leaſt hopes to obtain any advantage.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

[The certified copy of the above deciſion is left at the Printing-office, for the inſpection of the public.]

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS. Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. **ROBERT GALBRAITH.**

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living at Redſtone Old Fort, the firſt day of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, very lengthy, and raiſes much on her wethers: ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I S; ſhe has been formerly cut for the books, which marks may be very plainly ſeen. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to me at Redſtone Fort ſhall have the above reward, paid by **JOHN HEATH.**

Aug. 18, 1787.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Wincheſter, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

If any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years, to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip and county of Franklin, on the night of the [illegible] inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men, viz.

CHARLES BARR, about ſive feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing	4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386
2	5434
3	8598
5	21139
6	23040
7	23040
8	22886
9	186464 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, contianing	659
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The platts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,)
WALTER LIVINGSTON,) Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,)

Lots in Pittſburgh.

ANY perſon wiſhing to purchaſe one or more excellent lots in Pittſburgh, will pleaſe to enquire of the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the lots, and inform them of the price.

WM. CHRISTY, jun.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 23.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, five doors above Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES, this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcribers, woodrangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, that we have now in our cuſtody a number of ſtray creatures, viz. one black Mare, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one bay Mare, 4 years old, about 13 hands high; one black Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one black Mare, branded on the near ſhoulder W. 7 years old; one black Mare, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded I. A. one bay Horſe, 10 years old, branded I. A. about 14 hands high; one black Mare, 7 years old, about 13 hands high; one bay Mare, 10 years old, about 11 hands high, blind of one eye; one black Mare, about 10 years old, 13 hands high; one bay Horſe, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder M. one dun Mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; one brown Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high; one ſorrel Horſe, 6 years old, 12 hands high; one brown Mare, 5 years old, about 13 hands high; one red roan Mare, 15 hands high; one brown Mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high; one grey Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high; one brown Horſe, 18 years old, 12 hands high; one roan Horſe, 3 years old, 11 hands high; one brown Mare, 9 years old, 13 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Auguſt 16, 1787.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a certain PATRICK REILY, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Snowdon, of Prince George's county, Maryland; his maſter is directed to come pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the laws of this ſtate in ſuch caſes direct,

JOHN BRANDON,
for William Perry, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county,
Auguſt 2, 1787.